DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 079 473 VT 020 151

TITLE	Major Programs 1972. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	72
NOTE	60p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Employment; Employment Statistics; *Federal Programs; Health Conditions; Industrial Relations; *Labor Conditions; *Labor Economics; Labor Force; Manpower Needs; *Manpower Utilization; Occupational Surveys; *Productivity; Safety; Statistical Data; Statistical Studies; Technology
IDENTIFIERS	Bureau of Labor Statistics

ABSTRACT

This document presents in highly concentrated form and scope highlights of the principal programs and activities engaged in by the Bureau. Selected major characteristics of more than 50 programs, grouped into related subject matter areas are presented in tabular format. The frequency with which data are made available, principal publications in which they appear, and some of the principal uses of the data are given. A brief narrative accompanies each major subject grouping. Major topical entries include: (1) Current employment analysis, (2) Manpower structure and trends, (3) Prices and living conditions, (4) Wages and industrial relations, (5) Productivity and technology, (6) Occupational Safety and health statistics, and (7) Economic trends and labor conditions. (Author/SN)

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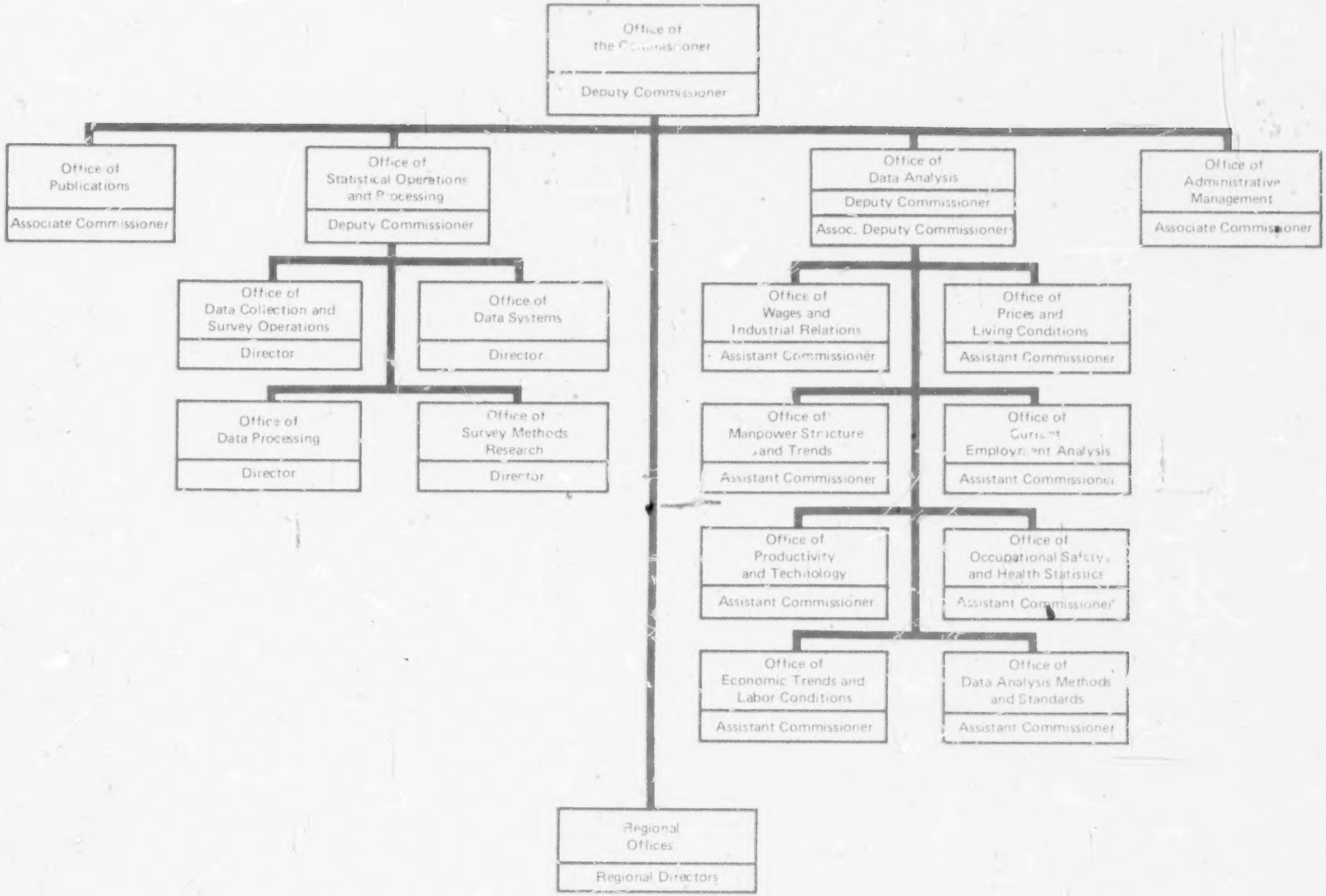

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MAJOR PROGRAMS 1972 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James D. Hodgson, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner

Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects, analyzes, and publishes data in a wide range of social and economic fields. A variety of sources of data, techniques of collection and compilation, and types of publications are used.

Major Programs 1972 presents in highly concentrated form the scope of the principal programs in which the offices of the BLS are engaged. Selected major characteristics of more than 50 programs, grouped into related subject-matter areas, are presented in compact tabular format. The frequency with which data are made available, the principal publications in which they appear, and some of the principal uses of the data are shown. A brief narrative accompanies each major subject-matter grouping.

The diversified activities of the Bureau result in much basic information that cannot be catalogued in a publication of this general nature. The Washington and regional offices of the Bureau will gladly answer inquiries about the nature and scope of information available to meet specific needs.

Information on ways to obtain publications and other materials is given on page VII.

The materials for this publication were assembled in the Office of Publications by Marilyn T. Shanks under the direction of Tommy C. Ishee, Chief, Division of Special Publications.

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Availability of Information

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes available not only its completed reports and analyses but also basic statistical data and tabulations developed during its work. Most of these data appear in a variety of publications; they range from press releases to compilations of statistical data and analytical reports.

Much of the ongoing statistical and analytical work of the Bureau appears in regular periodicals. Major studies, usually summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review*, are published as BLS **Bulletins** or **Reports**. A selected list of publications appears at the end of the program presentation for each major program area.

Information contained in general publications and the *Monthly Labor Review* comes from various offices within the Bureau, and therefore, are not listed under each individual program. Selected Publications are listed below.

BLS regional offices issue additional reports and releases, usually presenting locality or regional detail. New information for general use often is described in the "Federal Statistical Reporter."

Publications distributed *free* are available from the Bureau's Washington and regional offices. Addresses of these offices appear on the inside back cover. *Priced* publications may be purchased from the Bureau's regional offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Copies of published BLS data on punch cards or magnetic tape (machine readable) can be made available to users, usually for a fee equal to the cost of processing and transcription. Under certain circumstances, unpublished data may be released. Requests for magnetic tapes, color slides, or unpublished data should be written and addressed to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Selected Publications

Publication List

	Price
Announcements of Publications for Sale	Free
Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (July–December 1970)	Free
Check List—Free Publications	Free
Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1886–1967 (Bulletin 1567)	$ 1.00

General Publications

BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics 1971 (Bulletin 1705) — $ 3.25

Compilation of historical series which bear on labor economics and labor institutions. Coverage includes material from BLS, other offices of the Department of Labor, other government departments, and foreign governments.

BLS Handbook of Methods (Bulletin 1711) — $ 2.00

Description of each major BLS program: background and description of survey; data sources and collection methods; sampling and estimating procedures; analysis and presentation; uses and limitations. Brief detailed description of BLS technique for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors given in appendix A.

		Price
The BLS Seasonal Factor Method (1966) Description of strategy and rationale of the BLS method for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors; application of seasonal factor method by electronic computer.		Free
Brief History of the American Labor Movement (Bulletin 1000) 1970 edition		$ 1.00

Major Periodicals

Monthly

The Consumer Price Index Summary of monthly changes in consumer price index—U.S. city average and selected areas—for goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. Data given by commodity groups and for certain food items.		Free
Current Wage Developments A listing of changes in wages and related benefits in major collective bargaining situations; also, in some nonunion and smaller union situations.	Domestic Foreign	4.50 5.75
Employment and Earnings Contains monthly series on the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours and earnings, labor turnover, and job vacancies. Statistics compiled from three major sources: household interviews, payroll reports from employers, and administrative statistics of unemployment insurance systems.	Domestic Foreign	10.00 12.50
Monthly Labor Review Contains articles on all facets of the labor field, related economic and social issues, summaries of major BLS studies, Special Labor Force Reports, and a number of regular features: The Labor Month in Review; Foreign Labor Briefs; Significant Decisions in Labor Cases; Major Agreements Expiring Next Month; Developments in Industrial Relations; Book Reviews and Notes; Current Labor Statistics.	Domestic Foreign	9.00 11.25
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes Summary of monthly changes in industrial price indexes. Includes individual commodity detail for Wholesale Price Indexes and Industry-Sector Price Indexes.		Free

Quarterly

Occupational Outlook Quarterly Contains articles and summaries of developments affecting employment, future occupational and industrial manpower requirements and resources, and vocational guidance materials. Supplements *Occupational Outlook Handbook* with current information.	Domestic Foreign	1.50 2.00

Current Employment Analysis

The Bureau's program on Current Employment Analysis provides for the analysis and publication of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours and earnings, job vacancies, and labor turnover. Data are obtained from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey and the survey of nonagricultural payrolls.

For the Current Population Survey, respondents in households are interviewed to obtain information on the labor force status of each household member 16 years of age and over. The survey provides the only data available on a regular basis which covers the entire civilian noninstitutional population and identifies those who are in the labor force, either working (employed) or looking for work (unemployed), and those who are not in the labor force. Data on employed persons are collected and published monthly, arrayed by a wide variety of characteristics, including age, sex, color, marital status, household relationship, full- and part-time status, and occupation. In addition to the above characteristics, data for the unemployed are available also by duration of unemployment, reasons for unemployment, and industry of last job. For persons not in the labor force, information published quarterly includes previous work history, present desire for work, future jobseeking intentions and detailed reasons for nonparticipation for a number of personal characteristics. Annually, Current Population Survey data are published separately for all metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas combined; 4 regions and 9 subregions; 10 large states; and 20 of the largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and 14 of their central cities.

The industry employment statistics program is designed to provide detailed information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Nation, States, and major labor areas. Estimates are based on a mail survey of approximately 163,000 employer units covering 45 percent of total employment. The industry employment statistics program also provides detailed information on average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in contract construction, and nonsupervisory workers in private nonmanufacturing industries.

The job openings—labor turnover statistics program—is designed to provide information on: (1) the current stock of unfilled job openings as of the last business day of the month and vacancies which have continued unfilled for a month (long-term) or more and (2) the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status (labor turnover) for individual establishments. Estimates for both job openings and labor turnover are based on a mail survey of approximately 40,000 employer units. Labor turnover data are limited to the manufacturing sector and a few mining and communication industries. Rates are developed in varying industry detail for the Nation, States, and major labor areas. Job openings data (manufacturing) are published for the Nation and selected major labor areas. Limited detail is available on nonmanufacturing industries for a few areas.

Each year a historical volume is published for the Nation containing employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover. The annual compendium for States and areas includes data on employment, hours, and earnings only.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT		
Current labor force analysis.	Employment status of noninstitutional population 16 years and over by age, sex, and color. Employed persons by occupation, major industry group, class of worker, and full- or part-time status. Hours worked by employed persons. Unemployed persons by class of worker, occupation and industry of last job, duration of unemployment, and reasons for unemployment. Characteristics of persons not in the labor force and their job-seeking intentions. Employment status of the noninstitutional population according to residence in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas. Employment status of persons living in 20 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and 10 largest States and regions.	Noninstitutional population 16 years and older. (Basic labor force data available also for 14 and 15 year olds.)
2. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS		
Employment in nonagricultural establishments.	Total employment and indexes in major nonagricultural industries, 1919— Total employment in 417 industries. Production or nonsupervisory workers in major private nonagricultural industries. Women employees in 402 industries. Selected employment series, seasonally adjusted. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Total employment by major industry division for each State and 212 areas. Annual averages in greater detail.	Payroll employment in nonagricultural industries. (Significant omissions—Self-employed, domestics, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers.)
Hours and earnings.	Gross hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in private nonagricultural industries, 1947— Gross hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in 370 industries; overtime hours in 192 manufacturing industries. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in private nonagricultural industries. Hourly earnings, excluding overtime, in major manufacturing industries. Spendable weekly earnings, current and adjusted for price changes, for major industry groups. Hours seasonally adjusted in private nonagricultural industries. Hourly earnings seasonally adjusted, total private and major divisions. Historical summary, annually. State and area: Gross hours and earnings in manufacturing industries for each State and 186 areas. Annual averages in greater detail.	Production workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in contract construction, and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Current Employment Analysis

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 47,000 households; collected by personal interview.	Monthly; week including the 12th day.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release, about 3 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly. Statistical summary, 5 weeks after ref. period. *Special Labor Force Reports*—irregularly. *BLS Reports, Employment in Perspective* series—irregularly.	Overall economic indicator. Most comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment. Primary source on employment status and personal characteristics of the labor force. Measure of potential labor supply.
Sample of 163,000 employer units covering 45 percent of total employment; collected by mail survey.	Monthly; pay period including the 12th day of the month.	*The Employment Sitation*—monthly press release, about 3 weeks after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly statistical summary; detailed report; national data, 5 weeks after ref. per.; State and area data, 9 weeks. *Employment and Earnings, United States and States and Areas.* Annual bulletins. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Mobilization and manpower planning. Marketing studies. Plant location planning.
Sample of 125,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Monthly; pay period including the 12th of the month.	*The Employment Situation*—monthly press release. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly statistical summary and detailed report. *Employment and Earnings, United States* and *States and Areas,* annual bulletins. *Real earnings in* (month, year)—press release. Machine readable data.	Economic indicator. Plant location planning. Wage negotiations. Adjustment of labor costs in escalator clauses of long-term contracts.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
2. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—Continued		
Labor turnover statistics—job openings.	Labor turnover rates in 215 manufacturing industries; 7 mining and communication series. Seasonally adjusted labor turnover series for manufacturing for United States Historical summary, annually. State and area: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for 37 States and 91 areas.	Manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. Base for rate calculation includes both production and supervisory employees.
	Job openings data for 12 manufacturing series.	All wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries.
	State and area: Job openings for 8 States and 50 areas.	All wage and salary workers; industrial coverage and availability of occupational data vary among areas.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 40,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Each calendar month.	*Job Vacancies, Hires, Quits, and Layoffs in Manufacturing*—monthly press release 4 wks. after ref. period. *Employment and Earnings*—monthly; national data, 6 weeks after ref. per.; State and area data, 10 weeks. *Employment and Earnings for the United States*—annual bulletin (labor turnover only). Machine readable data—(annual turnover only).	Economic indicator. Manpower planning. Job market analysis. Guide for State Employment Services. Yardstick for individual plant performance.
Sample of 40,000 employer units. Mail survey. Sample of 40,000 employer units. Mail survey.	Last business day of month.		

Current Employment Analysis—Continued

List of publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Employment and Earnings	(1)	Monthly
Employment and Earnings: United States (Bulletin 1312 series)	(2)	Annually
Employment and Earnings: States and Areas (Bulletin 1370 series)	(2)	Annually
Employment Situation (press release)	Free	Monthly
Job Vacancies, Hires, Quits, and Layoffs in Manufacturing (press release)	Free	Monthly
Real Earnings in (month, year) (press release)	Free	Monthly

[1] Price per copy, $1; annual subscription, $10 domestic; $12.50 foreign.
[2] Price varies.

Manpower Structure and Trends

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In its program on Manpower Structure and Trends, the Bureau collects, analyzes, and publishes data on the labor force; employment by occupation; and projections of occupational and industrial manpower requirements. Two major programs of research and analysis provide studies of the labor force and long-range projections of labor force supply, including tables of work-life expectancy.

Analytical studies cover emerging trends and changes in workers' marital and family status, work experience, education, and other characteristics. Special studies deal with topics such as the employment experience of youth, recent college graduates, Vietnam veterans, and working women with children. Projections of the labor force extend 10 to 15 years into the future; they indicate anticipated changes in characteristics and composition for program formulation and evaluation, vocational guidance, and other long-range planning.

Mail surveys of employment by occupation are conducted in nonagricultural industries. Data are analyzed to determine trends in industries, and are used along with other information to update occupational patterns in the industry-occupational matrix. Information on future occupational and industrial manpower requirements and resources is published biennially in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. The *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* furnishes additional information for those who help young people choose a vocation and keep abreast of new developments in education and training programs.

The office also prepares data about the changing industrial structure and occupational composition of American industries. Special studies provide more technical information and project quantitative manpower requirements and resources in certain occupations. Techniques for projecting State and local manpower requirements are developed within the context of national manpower projections. Aid is given to State and local agencies in using these techniques.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. LABOR FORCE STUDIES		
Analytical Studies	Selected characteristics of workers, such as marital status and familial relationships, work experience, educational attainment, and school enrollment and employment status of younger workers. Occasional special topics, such as work experience of particular subgroups of the population (recent college graduates and Vietnam veterans). Information on selected social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the labor force.	Civilian labor force 16 years old and over (unless specified); usually the United States as a whole.
Long-range projections	Projections of the total and civilian labor force by age, sex, and race for the United States; total labor force for each state. Projections of the educational attainment of the labor force. Tables of worklife expectancy for men and women.	Total labor force 16 years old and over; separate projections for the civilian labor force for the United States as a whole.
2. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS		
Occupational Employment Survey	Statistics on employment by occupation, including scientific and technical occupations, by industry.	Establishments in non-agricultural activities.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Supplementary questions added to basic monthly Current Population Survey schedule covering 50,000 households. Information usually collected by personal interview; occasionally self-mailing supplementary questionnaires are used for particular sub-groups in CPS sample.	Week including the 12th day of the selected month.	Labor force studies (about 10 a year) published in *Monthly Labor Review* 8 to 12 months after reference week. *Special Labor Force Reports*—labor force studies reprinted with additional tables and other supplementary information. Annually 5 to 6 repeated; others as completed.	Primary source of information on special characteristics of labor force, emerging trends, and changes. Determining factors affecting changes in labor force participation of different population groups. Aids in developing more adequate description of labor force for planning.
Labor force participation rates projected from observed trends obtained from monthly CPS (annual average basis). Bureau of Census population projections. Various sources for information on fertility, mortality, migration, and school enrollment.		Labor force studies on projections and working life tables are published in *Monthly Labor Review;* reprinted as *Special Labor Force Reports.*	Primary source of information on expected future growth and characteristics of labor force. Projections describe anticipated supply of workers at specified future dates.
Sample of employer units. Mail surveys, including some personal interviews (successor to surveys of scientific, professional and technical personnel in industry and State government). Is part of a Federal-State cooperative program involving State Employment agencies as well as the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Surveys refer to 12th of month. Months vary by industry.	*Occupational Employment Statistics*—annual bulletin. Special reports varied in timing.	Evaluation of current levels of occupational employment and demand for labor by type of skill, basis for assessing current demand for scientific and technical personnel. Basic data on which to project future occupational requirements. Used by National Science Foundation and other agencies to develop national manpower policy on science and engineering.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
2. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—Continued		
Industry-occupational employment matrix	Occupational compositions in 124 industries, for 174 occupations or occupational groups, for 1960, 1967, and 1970; 116 industries and 160 occupations for 1975 and 1980.	Total employment, all sectors of the economy.
3. MANPOWER AND OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK		
Occupational Outlook Handbook	For each occupation: employment outlook, nature of the work, training, requirements for entry, line of advancement, location of jobs, earnings, and working conditions. For each industry: nature and location, principal occupations, earnings, and working conditions.	800 occupations, 30 major industries, including farming.
Occupational Outlook Quarterly.	Summaries of new studies; general articles on trends in employment, education, training, and other subjects affecting the employment outlook. Winter issue has a cumlative index.	Selected items of current interest in occupational outlook field.
Projections of employment by occupation—	Analysis of recent trends. Description of technological and other factors that affect employment and occupations.	Various occupations.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Secondary statistics and analysis of technological factors.	1960, 1967, 1970, 1975, and 1980.	Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix—annual Machine readable data.	Detailed analysis of the occupational implications of technology, output, and total employment in industry for all sectors of economy.
Personal interviews in visits to business firms, professional societies, trade associations, trade unions, educational institutions, and government agencies. Library research. Analysis of employment statistics; demographic and technological developments.		*Occupational Outlook Handbook. Occupational Outlook Reprint Series*—biennially; reprints of *OOH* sections for individual occupations; slides series. *Occupational Outlook Briefs*—irregular; reprints of OOH sections for major occupational groups.	Vocational guidance and counseling of high school and college students, veterans, and other people choosing careers. Personnel work. Basic reference on occupational trends.
Based on *Occupational Outlook Handbook* research, and relevant studies made by the U.S. Department of Labor and by other Federal agencies.		*Occupational Outlook Quarterly*—spring, summer, fall, winter.	Provides current information on developments affecting employment opportunities. Supplements *Occupational Outlook Handbook* with more recent data.
Secondary statistics and interviews with officials of companies, trade unions, etc.	No regular period.	*Occupational Outlook Handbook*—biennially. *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, 4 times a year. Special reports vary.	Used as a tool in developing training and retraining programs, and in vocational counseling. Also used to analyze the effect of government programs on occupational supply and demand.

Manpower Structure and Trends—Continued

List of publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
College Educated Workers, 1968–80 (Bulletin 1676)	$ 0.35	1970
Counselor's Guide to Manpower Information (Bulletin 1533)	1.00	1968
Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix	At cost	Irregularly
Jobs for the 1970's (set of color slides and narrative)	19.00	Irregularly
Occupational Employment Statistics, 1960–67 (Bulletin 1643)	.50	1970
Occupational Manpower and Training Needs (Bulletin 1701)	.75	1971
Occupational Outlook for College Graduates (Bulletin 1681)	2.00	1971
Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1972–73 edition (Bulletin 1700)	6.25	Biennially
Occupational Outlook Quarterly	[1]	Quarterly
Occupational Outlook Report Series	Free	Biennially
Scientific and Technical Personnel in Industry, 1967 (Bulletin 1674)	.60	1970
Seasonality and Manpower in Construction (Bulletin 1642)	1.25	1970
Special Labor Force Reports: [2]		
Education of Adult Workers: Projections to 1985 (No. 129)	Free	August 1970
Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1969 and 1970 (No. 125)	Free	October 1970
Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1970 (No. 131)	Free	May 1971
Employment Status of School Age Youth, October 1970 (No. 135)	Free	August 1971
Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1970 (No. 130)	Free	March 1971
Projection of the U.S. Labor Force to 1985 (No. 119)	Free	May 1970
Work Experience of the Population in 1969 (No. 127)	Free	February 1970
Students and Summer Jobs, October 1969 (No. 128)	Free	February 1971
Young Workers and Their Earnings, October 1969 (No. 132)	Free	July 1971
Children of Women in the Labor Force, March 1970 (No. 134)	Free	July 1971
The Labor Market "twist," 1964–69 (No. 133)	Free	July 1971
Vietnam War Veterans—Transition to Civilian Life (No. 126)	Free	Nov. 1971
Employment and Unemployment in 1970 (No. 129)	Free	Feb. 1971
Occupational Characteristics of Urban Workers (No. 138)	Free	Oct. 1971
Recent Trends in Overtime Hours and Premium Payments (No. 136)	Free	Aug. 1971
Technician Manpower 1966–80 (Bulletin 1639)	.35	1970
Tomorrow's Manpower Needs (Bulletin 1606) 4 vols.	4.80	1969

[1] Price per copy, $.45; annual subscription, $1.50 domestic; $2 foreign.
[2] Reprinted, with supplementary tables, from *Monthly Labor Review.*

Prices and Living Conditions

Each month, through the Bureau's program on Prices and Living Conditions, price changes are estimated at two levels--the final purchase by the consumer and the first (primary market) of commercial transaction. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban wage earners and clerical workers has been available as a continuous series for over 50 years. The CPI is used extensively to measure changes in purchasing power of the consumer dollar. As the basis for most estimates of changes in real earnings of labor, the CPI figures significantly in wage adjustments and collective bargaining negotiations. It is estimated that over 7 million workers are covered by contracts which provide for wage increases based on changes in the index. Recent revision of the food store and rent samples, continuing research into techniques of adjustment for quality changes, and strengthening of weak areas, e.g., hospital service charges and home purchase prices, should improve the precision of the index as a measure of actual price changes.

Measurement of price change at the primary market level is centered largely in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). Summary indexes are published monthly for groups of products and for most of the individual commodities. The commodities are grouped according to a commodity classification which takes account of market structures and products having related uses. Using essentially these same data, price indexes are compiled and published monthly for selected manufacturing and mining industries. The WPI is used widely for market analyses, escalation of long-term purchase and sales contracts, formulation of economic policies, and as an indicator of price and other economic trends. In 1967, the measurement of wholesale price changes was improved; weights and the classification system were revised and new commodities and a number of industry indexes were added. The WPI has long been calculated by electronic processing.

Conceptual and technical research is conducted on the measurement of price change. New indexes are developed such as measures of international price competitiveness. The Bureau also carries on continuing analyses and interpretations of price developments, including subjects such as linkages between the WPI and CPI.

From time to time, surveys of consumer expenditures are made to provide information on variations in spending patterns, income, and assets and liabilities among families grouped by different characteristics. Such survey data are used in studies of consumer expenditures and also form the basis for revision of the pricing lists and weighting patterns for the periodic revisions of the CPI. In 1961–62, data were collected for 1960–61 in a nationwide survey. Some individual area surveys were done in later years. Plans call for another national survey to be conducted for 1972–73 data.

Family budgets have been developed for a 4-person city worker's family and a retired couple at three levels of living—lower, intermediate, and higher. Equivalence scales are available for families of different size and composition. Both budgets, using autumn 1966 prices, were published initially at the intermediate level. The costs of the three levels for both family types have been calculated with spring 1967 and spring 1969 prices, and estimates of costs have been made for spring 1970. Comparative cost estimates are available for various places throughout the nation. As this publication goes to press, the program is under review and there is the possibility that an alternative will be adopted.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. CONSUMER PRICES AND INDEXES		
Consumer Price Index (CPI).	Indexes for all items and major and subgroups for U.S. and 23 large cities for urban wage earners and clerical workers, including single persons. (Not a measure of intercity differences in living costs.) Indexes for selected items, U.S. average. Retail prices and indexes of individual food items. Retail prices and indexes of fuels and electricity. Purchasing power of dollar, U.S. average.	All goods and services purchased for living by urban wage earners and clerical workers including single persons. Price index based on constant market basket—about 400 items priced.
2. INDUSTRIAL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES		
Wholesale Price Index (WPI).	Prices and indexes for 3,000 products and product groupings. Indexes for: all commodities, two major categories (industrial commodities, and farm products and processed foods and feeds), 15 principal product groupings, 34 groupings by stage of processing, 8 groupings by durability of product. Annual average indexes for all commodities combined and for selected commodity groupings and items.	All commodities, including imports, in primary markets in the United States. (Commodity, not industry, classification.)
Tuesday index of spot market prices.	Prices for 24 individual specifications. Indexes for all commodities combined and for 6 special groupings.	22 selected commodities.
Industry-sector price indexes.	Indexes for 102 industries (8 mining and 94 manufacturing). Indexes for 352 product groups.	102 industries—secondary products included, and selected product classes. (Commodity indexes classified by industry and combined with industry weights.)
U.S. Export Price Indexes.	Indexes for 15 product groups in machinery and equipment.	Product groups account for about one-seventh of U.S. commodity exports, by value.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of 1,800 food stores; 40,000 tenants; 16,000 other reporters. 56 cities in sample. Food and a few other items priced monthly in all cities; most other items priced monthly in 5 largest cities, quarterly in other cities (on a rotating basis). Based on expenditure patterns of about 5,000 wage earner and clerical worker consumer units in 1960–61, beginning January 1964. Most pricing by personal interview; some by mail and telephone.	Monthly. Food: Specified days before 15th of each month. Rent: As of 15th of each month. Other items: Throughout the month.	*Consumer Price Index*—monthly; press release, 3d week after ref. per.; detailed statistical report, 4th week after ref. per. *Retail Prices and Indexes of Fuels and Utilities*—monthly statistical summary. *Retail Food Prices*, by city-monthly statistical summary.	Economic measure of price movements. (Measures trend, not level of prices.) Wage negotiations and wage and pension escalation. Deflation of earnings to provide measures of real earnings. Measure of purchasing power of dollar at consumer level. Escalation of rental lease agreements and money payments from trust funds, wills, etc.
Sample of about 2,500 items. 7,700 price quotations at first commercial transaction; mail survey. Also trade and government sources. Weighted by value of shipments data based on industrial censuses.	Monthly, week containing the 13th of each month. (Before January 1967, week including the 15th.)	*Wholesale Prices and Price Index*—monthly; press release first week of month after reference period, and detailed report 2 months after reference period. Machine readable data.	Economic measure of price movements. (Measures price change, not level of prices.) Measure of purchasing power of dollar at primary markets. Escalation in long-term contracts. LIFO accounting by some organizations.
Trade and government sources.	Tuesday, except for holidays.	*Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices*—weekly; released following Friday.	Economic measure of price movements of highly sensitive commodities.
See Wholesale Price Index.	Annual 1957—, monthly data from January 1965. (See Wholesale Price Index.)	*Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes*—monthly; detailed report 4th week after ref. period. Machine readable data.	Measures industry price trends. Deflators for derivation of industry "real" output. Data for studies of economic growth, productivity, and for price-cut analysis.
Sample of U.S. exporters	June of each year	*U.S. Export Price Indexes*—press release.	Measures export price trends.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. PRICE AND INDEX NUMBER RESEARCH		
Price and index number studies.	In-depth research on various aspects of price measurement, such as adjustment for quality change and cost-of-living indexes.	Aggregate economy and selected parts.
Price behavior analysis.	Analysis of price behavior and its significance. Studies cover topics such as price and income elasticities or the relationship between wholesale and retail price change.	All sectors of the economy.
4. FAMILY BUDGETS		
	Estimated annual cost of budgets for a 4-person family, and retired couple in urban U.S., metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, at three levels of living. Intermediate, lower, and higher budgets are published for 39 individual metropolitan areas, nonmetropolitan averages for 4 regions, and Anchorage, Alaska.	Sample of items representative of goods and services included in each budget.
5. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE STUDIES		
Urban population.	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in varying detail for individual places, regions, and the urban United States. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units (families and single consumers).	67 metropolitan areas and metropolitan places constituting a national sample of urban places.[1]
Urban part of six SMSA's (Cincinnati, Houston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Diego).	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in summary level for individual areas. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units (families and single consumers).	Not included in 1960–61 regional and U.S. summaries.[1]

[1] Covers several thousand items of income, expenditures, and family assets and liabilities, most of which are combined by group and subgroup.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Depends on study.	Usually post-1953 period.	Methodological Reports—irregular.	Improvement of measurement of price changes. Basis for development of new indexes. Forecasting price changes. Assessment of the effect of government economic policy.
Government reports and publications; trade and technical publications; interviews with appropriate government and industry experts.	No specific period.	*Special Price Reports*—irregular; statistical summary and appraisal of prices.	Government economic policy-making. Forecast of future price trends. Evaluation of significance of current price movements.
Stores, tenants, and other sources of price quotations for items in and out of the Consumer Price Index sample. Most pricing by personal interview, some by mail.	Annual cost at autumn 1966, spring 1967, and spring 1969 prices. Costs estimated for spring 1970.	Budget Studies—irregular.	Current costs of specified lists of goods and services, plus taxes. Place-to-place comparisons of living costs.
Total of 12,200 assignments, complete usable schedules from about 9,500 consumer units (families and single consumers) representative of all consumer units in urban places. Personal interviews.	Calendar 1959 for Anchorage, Alaska; 1960 or 1961 for other urban places.	*Consumer Expenditures and Income* (special reports—irregular; statistical summary, reports and bulletins; individual city data, regional and U.S. summaries, BLS Rpts. 237–1 thru 237–27, 237–29, 237–34 thru 237–77. Machine readable data. Photocopies of unpublished area tabulations.	Expenditure data for urban consumer units, meeting Consumer Price Index definitions used to derive CPI weights. Expenditure data for urban families, meeting budget definitions and to derive certain family budget quantities.
Total of 1,550 assignments, about 1,200 usable schedules. Personal interviews.	Calendar 1959, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1963 for other areas.	BLS Rpts. 237–28, 237–79 thru 237–83. Photocopies of unpublished area tabulations.	Data on income, expenditures, assets, and liabilities used by research, business, and labor organizations, as well as by policymakers in government for developing basic economic series and in planning and research.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
5. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE STUDIES—Continued		
Rural farm and rural nonfarm population.	Incomes, expenditures, and changes in assets and liabilities in varying detail for each segment of the rural population by region and for the United States. Data published by income class, family size, and other demographic and economic characteristics of consumer units (families and single consumers).	National sample of rural population.[1]
Combined urban and rural population.	Combined rural and urban data, representing the total United States.	

[1] Covers several thousand items of income, expenditures, and family assets and liabilities, most of which are combined by group and subgroup.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
5,000 assignments in rural areas; complete usable schedules from about 2,300 rural nonfarm and 2,000 rural farm consumer units, representative of all consumer units in rural areas. Personal interview; in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.	Calendar 1961.	Rural nonfarm areas, regional and U.S. summaries, BLS 237–84 thru 237–88. Rural farm population expenditure data issued by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Machine readable data.	
See above.	Calendar 1961 and 1960—1961.	Regional data, BLS Rpts. 237–89 thru 237–92. U.S. summary, BLS Rpt. 237–93. Machine readable data.	

Prices and Living Conditions—Continued

List of publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Budget Pricing Procedures, Specifications and Average Prices (Bulletin 1570–3)	$0.75	1968
City Workers' Family Budget for a Moderate Living Standard, Autumn 1966 (Bulletin 1570–1)	.30	1967
Consumer Expenditures and Income (Statistical and analytical reports) (Reports 237–1 thru 93 and 238–1 thru 16)	Free	1962–68
Consumer Expenditures and Income: Survey Guidelines (Bulletin 1684)	1.75	1971
Consumer Price Index, A short Description	Free	1970
Consumer Price Index, Conversion Factor to and from 1967 Base	Free	1971
Consumer Price Index (Detailed report)	Free	Monthly
Consumer Price Index (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Consumer Price Index: History and Techniques (Bulletin 1517)	.60	1967
Consumer Price Index: Technical Notes, 1959–63 (Bulletin 1554)	.50	1967
Consumer Prices in the United States, 1959–68 (Bulletin 1647)	.70	1970
Marketing Uses of Consumer Expenditure Survey Data (Report 238–15)	Free	1967
Price Perspective, 1966 (Bulletin 1543)	.45	1968
Retail Food Prices by Cities, Estimated (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Retail Prices and Indexes for Fuels and Electricity (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Retail Prices of Food, 1964–68, Indexes and Average Prices (Bulletin 1632)	.65	1969
Retired Couple's Budget for a Modest Living Standard (Bulletin 1570–4)	.35	1968
Revised Equivalency Scale for Estimating Incomes or Budget Costs by Family Type (Bulletin 1570–2)	.35	1968
Special Price Reports	Free	Irregularly
The Theory of Hedonic Quality Measurement and Its Uses in Price Indexes	.35	1971
Three Budgets for a Retired Couple in Urban Areas of the United States, 1969–70 (Supplement to Bulletin 1570–6)	Free	1971
Three Budgets for an Urban Family of Four Persons, 1969–70 (Supplement to Bulletin 1570–5)	Free	1972
Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices (Press release)	Free	Weekly
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes (Press release)	Free	Monthly
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes (Detailed report)	Free	Monthly
U.S. Export Indexes (Press release)	Free	1972

Wages and Industrial Relations

Four major types of employee earnings surveys are conducted in the Bureau's Wage and Industrial Relations program to provide information on straight-time earnings by occupation and on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions: (1) area surveys in selected metropolitan and, on a more limited scope, nonmetropolitan areas relate to occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries; (2) industry surveys in selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries cover occupations peculiar to the particular industry; (3) national salary surveys cover selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations in private employment; and (4) surveys of union wage rates and hours cover selected journeymen, helper, and laborer classifications in four highly unionized industries in cities of 100,000 population or more. Other studies provide information on occupational earnings and benefits of municipal government workers.

On a nonoccupational basis, studies are made of annual earnings and employment patterns of all employment in the private nonagricultural sector. These studies provide information for all workers and for those employed all four quarters of the year. Some data are presented by sex and race. Also on a nonoccupational basis, national information is developed on the distribution of earnings and weekly hours of work of nonsupervisory employees.

In addition to the studies of straight-time earnings by occupation, another group of surveys are conducted to measure employer's total expenditures for employee compensation, including, individually, the major supplements to straight-time pay for hours worked. Data are presented for all employees, office employees, and nonoffice employees. The total private nonfarm economy is surveyed biennially; separate data are provided for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. In the intervening years, selected individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are surveyed.

Digests and detailed analyses are made of the provisions of major types of employee benefit plans, e.g., health, insurance and pensions, that supplement straight-time pay in American industry. Information is developed on the nature and prevalence of the plans.

In studies of the trend in wages, a monthly report on current wage developments presents information on general wage rate changes and changes in related benefits in major collective bargaining situations. The data are identified by the individual companies and unions affected. Information for nonunion and small union situations in manufacturing is included in quarterly and annual statistical summaries of the general wage change data.

Detailed histories of negotiated changes in wage rates and related economic benefits are traced in wage chronologies covering about 35 key collective bargaining situations.

Wage indexes are prepared to provide further insight into the trend of employee earnings. These studies cover, nationally, salaries of selected public employee occupational groups; and the earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers, exclusive of the effects of overtime (in manufacturing only) and interindustry employment shifts. Other national, regional, and selected city indexes are derived from the area and industry wage surveys.

The Bureau maintains a public file of approximately 5,000 collective bargaining agreements in all industries except railroads and airlines. The file includes all agreements covering 1,000 workers or more and forms the basis for the Bureau's studies of the whole range of subjects and practices dealt with in collective bargaining agreements.

The Bureau's oldest continuing statistical series provides monthly estimates and detailed annual analyses of work stoppages.

A directory of national and international labor unions in the United States is published biennially. The directory includes information on union membership, its structure, functions, and geographic and industrial distribution.

The provisions of union constitutions are analyzed with reference to union government and internal administration.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. WAGE STUDIES		
Area surveys.	Averages and distributions of wage and salary rates for office clerical, skilled maintenance, custodial and material movement jobs—area-wide and by industry group. Scheduled hours, supplementary benefits, and special analyses of wage structures and relationships. Approximately half of the studies, made for administrative purposes of the Service Contract Act, provide area-wide data only, and are limited in scope and job and supplementary benefit coverage.	Selected occupations in approximately 166 areas, including about 15 nonmetropolitan areas.
Industry surveys.	Averages and distributions of hourly wage rates for representative occupations—nationwide, region, selected areas; size of establishment and other characteristics, depending upon industry and whether studied nationwide or in selected areas only. Scheduled hours, supplementary benefits, and special analyses.	50 manufacturing and 20 nonmanufacturing industries. About 15 industries studied each year, some in selected localities only, but most on nationwide basis.
Professional, administrative, technical, and clerical salary surveys.	Averages and distributions of salary rates for about 80 professional, administrative, technical, and clerical work levels.	Selected occupations in private industry, nationwide and for combined metropolitan areas. Minimum employment in establishments covered varies by industry from 50 employees or more to 250 employees or more.
Union wage rates and hours.	Averages and distributions of union wage rates and hours by industry, trade, region and city. Wage rates by trade in individual cities.	Selected building and printing trades, grocery stores, local transit, and local trucking in 68 cities of 100,000 population or more.
	Averages and increases in average wage rates by trade and for industry as a whole. Employer contributions to funds for health and welfare insurance, pensions, and vacations.	7 major building trades in 104 cities.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
About 18,000 establishments in a sample representing all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, and selected nonmetropolitan areas. Personal interview; mail collection in alternate years. Data on supplementary benefits obtained only in year of personal interview.	Selected months, annually.	*Area Wage Surveys*—published throughout year. Detailed bulletins 2–3 months after ref. period. National summaries, annually. Statistical summaries.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Plant location planning. Analysis of wage differentials. Labor cost estimates. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample of about 4,500 establishments. Personal interviews.	Selected months on a 3- to 5-year cycle basis	*Industry Wage Surveys*—Locality data issued by regional offices, 4–6 months after ref. per. Detailed bulletin, 12–14 months after ref. period. National summaries.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Plant location planning. Occupational counseling. Minimum wage policy guidance. Analysis of wage differentials. Labor cost estimates. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
Sample of about 3,000 establishments. Personal interviews.	March of each calendar year.	*National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay*—detailed bulletin December of ref. year. Preliminary release September of ref. year. Statistical summaries.	Salary administration in private employment. Salary structure review for Federal and other governments. Occupational counseling. Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
3,950 local union officials. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	July 1 of each year, except grocery store survey made biennially on odd years.	*Union Wages and Hours*—annual; advance release, statistical summaries, and bulletins. City listings, 6–8 wks. after ref. date, issued by regional offices. National release, 5–6 mos. after ref. date. Detailed bulletins, 10–12 mos. after ref. date.	Union contract negotiations. Arbitration proceedings. Labor cost estimates. Trend of union wage rates and hours.
728 local union officials. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	First workday of each calendar quarter.	*Union Wage Rates, Building Trades*—quarterly; press release, same month as ref. period.	

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. WAGE STUDIES—Continued		
Municipal government occupational wage surveys.	Averages and distributions of salary rates for clerical, data processing, skilled maintenance, custodial, protective service, sanitation, and social workers occupations. Also information on selected work practices and supplementary benefits.	40 to 50 occupational work levels in 22 city governments.
Annual earnings and employment patterns.	Annual earnings and employment patterns of private nonagricultural workers. Mean and median earnings, distributions of earnings and data on employment patterns are provided for the sector as a whole, each industry division, all major industry (2-digit) groups, and more than 100 industry (3-digit) groups. Average earnings and employment patterns data are presented by race and some data are cross-tabulated by sex.	All employment in the private nonagricultural sector of the economy.
Earnings and hours distribution surveys.	Frequency distributions of nonsupervisory employees by average hourly earnings and weekly hours of work, nationwide and by broad economic regions, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and for selected individual industries and industry groups. (No supplementary benefit or occupational information collected.)	Selected industries and broad industry groups, nationwide or selected areas.
2. COMPENSATION STUDIES		
Compensation expenditures and payroll hours.	Employer expenditures for individual elements of employee compensation, as a proportion of total compensation and in cents per hour. Ratio of paid leave hours to total hours paid for. Data presented separately for office and nonoffice employees; in even-numbered years for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Distribution of employees by number of holidays and weeks of vacation received.	In even-numbered years, all private nonfarm employment; in intervening years, individual industry studies.
Employee-benefit plans-analysis of health, insurance pensions, etc.	Prevalence of plans. Digests of plan provisions. Detailed analysis of selected provisions.	All plans under Disclosure Act; selected plans included in digests.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Personal interviews with representatives of each of the city governments studied.	Selected months for individual studies.	Municipal Government Wage Surveys—irregular; detailed reports 3–6 months after reference period.	Wage and salary administration. Union contract negotiations. Conciliation and arbitration. Salary structure review for other governments. Analysis of wage differentials.
Social Security and Railroad Retirement programs.	Calendar year.	Annual Earnings and Employment Patterns of Private Nonagricultural Employees—published biennially. Each publication provides data for the latest 2 years for which information is available. Special analyses published in the *Monthly Labor Review*.	General economic analysis. Analysis of earnings differentials. Analysis of employment patterns underlying wage and salary earnings. Public and private policy review; social welfare policy guidance. Interindustry comparisons. Industrial relations research.
Sample varies with individual studies. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	Selected months for individual studies.	Earnings Distribution Surveys—irregular; statistical summaries; detailed report, 12–14 months after reference month.	Minimum wage policy guidance: U.S. Department of Labor, the Congress, trade associations, unions, and others affected. General wage and income analysis.
Sample of establishments, varies with industry. Mail survey, supplemented by personal interviews.	Calendar year.	*Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours*—annual and biennial; press release, reports, and bulletins.	Interindustry labor expenditure comparisons. Analysis of compensation in economic fluctuations. Measure of trends in employer expenditures. Analysis of productivity changes. International comparisons.
Documents filed with the U.S. Department of Labor under Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and file of collective bargaining agreements.	No regular period.	Employee Benefit Plan Studies—irregular; bulletins.	Collective bargaining. Personal administration. Government policymaking. Social welfare agencies. Insurance and financial institutions. Industrial relations research.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
3. WAGE TREND STUDIES		
Current wage developments.	For major collective bargaining situations, amount and nature of changes in wages and related benefits, identified by individual companies and unions, with number of workers affected, listed by industry group and location. Quarterly and annual statistical summaries of major collective bargaining developments and of all general wage changes in manufacturing.	Changes in wages and related benefits—monthly listing mainly covering major union situations; statistical summaries cover, in addition to the major situations, nonunion and smaller unionized situations in manufacturing.
Wage chronologies.	Historical record showing amounts and characteristics of changes in wages and related benefits.	About 35 bargaining situations in selected companies or associations.
Wage indexes.	National, and in some cases regional, indexes for selected occupational groups such as teachers, policemen and firemen, and Federal Classification Act employees. National and regional indexes (all industries combined, manufacturing) and selected city indexes for industrial nurses and office clerical, skilled maintenance, and unskilled plant workers; selected city indexes for production workers in the machinery industry.	Selected occupations.
	National indexes of production or nonsupervisory workers' earnings, excluding the effects of overtime (in manufacturing only) and inter-industry employment shifts.	Production or nonsupervisory workers.
4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS STUDIES		
Public file of collective bargaining agreements.	File available for public use in Washington, D.C. Copies of specific agreements available at cost of copying. Annual calendar of contract expirations.	About 5,000 agreements in private industry and government, including all those covering 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. (A few agreements submitted in confidence are not available for public use.)
Collective bargaining agreement analysis.	Prevalence of contract provisions by major industry groups, subject matter, and other classifications. Contract clauses illustrating different approaches. (Does not account for unwritten or informal practices.)	All agreements covering 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. Agreements negotiated in selected Federal, state, and local jurisdictions.
Work stoppages.	Monthly: Number of work stoppages, workers, and man-days idle. Annually: Industry, areas, States, issues involved, duration, method of settlement. Special tabulations and analytical studies issued at irregular intervals. (Secondary idleness not measured.)	All strikes and lockouts involving 6 workers on more and lasting more than 1 shift.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Secondary sources for major situations; quarterly mail inquiry to a representative sample of nonunion and small union manufacturing establishments.	Date of change.	*Current Wage Developments*—monthly listing of individual settlements. Quarterly and annual statistical summaries.	General economic analysis; public and private wage policy guidance and review. Trends of changes in wages and related benefits. Collective bargaining.
Agreements on file or collected by mail.	Contract term.	*Wage Chronologies*—supplements irregularly.	Collective bargaining. Historical analysis of collective bargaining. General economic analysis.
Secondary sources for individual occupational groups; data collected in metropolitan area studies and in machinery industry surveys for the selected skill categories by city.	Selected months annually or biennially.	*Wage indexes*—for teachers, policemen, firemen, and Federal Classification Act Employees, annual or biennial articles in Current Wage Developments; also, annually, selected skill categories covered in metropolitan area wage surveys, and for machinery industry.	General analysis of wage trends and developments. Collective bargaining. General economic analysis.
Hours and earnings survey.	Monthly.	*Current Wage Developments; Employment and Earnings;* and *Monthly Labor Review.*	
Copies of agreements obtained from signatories, under sec. 211 of Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Voluntary filing by Federal, State, and local agencies.	Current	.....	Collective bargaining. Personnel administration. Research.
Collective bargaining agreements and related documents submitted by employers, trade associations, and unions.	5–10 reports annually, covering different contract provisions.	*Major Collective Bargaining-Agreements* Studies—irregular; Bulletin 1425 series.	Collective bargaining. Arbitration and conciliation. Personnel administration. Government policymaking. Industrial relations research.
Reports from employers and unions involved. Mail canvass.	Monthly and annually.	*Analysis of Work Stoppages*—monthly, annually; press release, 30 days after ref. period; detailed bulletin, about 6 months after end of calendar year.	Measure of strike activity. Analysis of trends in collective bargaining and effect of work stoppages on economy.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS STUDIES—Continued		
Directory of national unions and employee associations and their membership.	Listing of national unions, employee associations, and State labor organizations, with names of key officials, number of members, and related information. Sections on membership, structure, and functions; geographic and industrial distributions, trends, size, women members, white-collar members, etc.	All national unions, professional and State employee associations, and State labor bodies. Omits local and single-firm independent unions and employee associations (studied separately at irregular intervals).
Union constitution provisions.	Analysis showing prevalence, nature, and substantive characteristics of selected provisions. (Limited to formal provisions; application of provisions not studied in detail.)	Selected national and international unions.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Reports from unions, State labor bodies and employee associations. Mail canvass.	Alternate years.	*Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations in the United States*—biennial bulletin; supplements covering major personnel and organization changes issued in interim.	Industrial relations research. General information on union organization and key officials.
Union constitutions and related documents on file.	No regular period.	*Union Constitution Provisions Studies*—irregular bulletins.	Union administration. Government policymaking. Industrial relations research.

Wages and Industrial Relations—Continued

List of publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Area Wage Surveys	[1]	Irregularly
Characteristics of Agreements Covering 2,000 Workers or More (Bulletin 1729)	$0.75	1971
Current Wage Developments	[2]	Monthly
Digest of 50 Health and Insurance Plans for Salaried Employees, Early 1969 (Bulletin 1629)	1.25	1969
Digest of Selected Pension Plans, 1970 Edition	[3]	1970
Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1969 (Bulletin 1665)	1.25	1970
Industry Wage Surveys:		
Hosiery, September 1970 (Bulletin 1743)	.75	1972
Cigarette Manufacturing, May–June 1971 (Bulletin 1748)	.30	1972
Petroleum Refining, April 1971 (Bulletin 1741)	.50	1972
Synthetic Fibers, December 1970 (Bulletin 1740)	.40	1972
Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours:		
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1969 (Report 399)	Free	1971
Basic Steel Manufacturing, 1969 (Report 400)	Free	1972
Employee Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy, 1968 (Bulletin 1722)	.60	1971
Major Collective Bargaining Agreements:		
Administration of Negotiated Pension, Health, and Insurance Plans. (Bulletin 1425–12)	.60	1970
Layoff, Recall, and Worksharing Procedures (Bulletin 1425–13)	1.00	1972
National Emergency Disputes—Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947–68 (Bulletin 1633)	1.00	1969
National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, June 1971 (Bulletin 1742)	.75	1972
Union Wages and Hours:		
Building Trades, July 1, 1971 (Bulletin 1747)	.55	1972
Local-Transit Operating Employees, July 1, 1971 (Bulletin 1745)	.25	1972
Local Truckdrivers and Helpers, July 1, 1971 (Bulletin 1756)	.50	1972
Printing Industry, July 1, 1971 (Bulletin 1744)	.65	1972
Union Wage Rates, Building Trades (Summary Release)	Free	Quarterly
Wage Calendar, 1972 (Bulletin 1724)	.50	1972
Work Stoppages (Summary Release)	Free	Monthly
Work Stoppages (Analysis of) 1970 (Bulletin 1727)	.65	1972

[1] Price varies.

[2] Price per copy $.45; annual subscription $4.50; $5.75 foreign.

[3] Available on subscription basis. Subscribers receive basic volume, and revision sheets providing latest available information on plan changes on periodic basis. Price $5.00.

Productivity and Technology

The Bureau's program on Productivity and Technology has two major thrusts: it measures productivity trends in the economy, major sectors, and individual industries; and it investigates the nature and effect of technological change within industries and across industry lines. In support of these two goals, the program also provides relevant international comparisons as well as studies of changing labor and materials requirements in major types of construction.

The Division of Productivity Research prepares indexes of output per man-hour both quarterly and annually for the private economy as well as the farm, nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors. Included with these series are related measures of hourly compensation and unit labor costs, along with corresponding series on unit nonlabor payments per unit of output. In addition, the Division prepares annual measures for broad sectors of the economy, such as mining, manufacturing, trade, and utilities.

The Division of Productivity Research also has responsibility for the *Construction Labor Requirements Program,* which measures the total effect on employment of various types of construction. Man-hours are measured not only for direct employment at the construction site, but also for the indirect employment required to manufacture, sell, and transport construction materials. These studies also indicate changes in productivity in that repeated surveys of the same type of construction reveal changes in overall unit labor requirements.

The Division of Industry Productivity Studies investigates productivity trends in individual industries such as steel, motor vehicles, and petroleum refining. Annually it publishes indexes for about 40 industries; several new industries are added each year. In addition to providing the measures, the Division studies the factors underlying productivity movements, which in turn can serve as a basis for projecting industry productivity growth.

The Division of Technological Studies examines technological changes and their manpower implications. One type of study reviews the evolution of significant technological innovations, such as computers, throughout industry in general. Another study involves an intensive investigation of a selected major industry, such as coal or transportation, in which far-reaching changes are taking place on a large scale.

The Division of Foreign Labor Statistics and Trade prepares labor economic indicators for major foreign countries for comparison with the United States. The foreign data are adjusted for comparability to similar U.S. measures where feasible. Comparisons are made of levels and trends in productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, prices, employment and unemployment, and other selected measures. In addition, the Division conducts studies on the effect of trade on employment in various U.S. industries.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. PRIVATE ECONOMY AND SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT		
Trends in output per man-hour and unit labor costs—private economy and sector measures.	Quarterly and annual indexes and percent changes for productivity, unit labor costs, compensation per man-hour, real compensation per man-hour, unit labor and nonlabor payments, and implicit price deflators.	Quarterly and annual measures for private nonfarm and manufacturing sectors. Annual measures for nonmanufacturing and selected sectors.
Comparisons of output per man-hour, labor and nonlabor payments, and prices.	Indexes of output per man-hour, employee compensation per unit of output, unit nonlabor payments per unit of output, and prices for nonfarm and manufacturing sectors and for the total private sector.	Total private sector; nonfarm and manufacturing sectors.
	Real compensation per man-hour.	Compensation of all persons.
	Related indexes underlying the major series, such as output and man-hour indexes for the output per man-hour series.	
2. INDUSTRY PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT		
Trends in output per man-hour—in selected industries.	Annual indexes of output per man-hour, output per employee, unit labor requirements.	Selected industries in manufacturing, mining, transportation, public utilities.
	Indexes of output, employment, and man-hours.	Output indexes based on physical output or on deflated value of shipments; employment and man-hour indexes based on all employees and production workers or nonsupervisory workers, depending on the industry.
3. CONSTRUCTION LABOR REQUIREMENTS STUDIES		
Labor and material requirements for different types of construction.	Man-hours per unit, per square foot, and per dollar volume of construction for onsite labor and for offsite labor.	Selected types of construction.
	Man-hour requirements by selected characteristics; relative shares of total cost for labor, materials, equipment, overhead, and profit.	
	Employment at various stages of the construction project.	
	Onsite man-hours by occupation.	
	Types and costs of materials used.	

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Output data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; and Federal Reserve Board. Man-hours data mainly from BLS payroll surveys.	Quarterly; calendar year.	*Productivity and costs—* *Review of Productivity, Wages, and Prices*—quarterly; statistical summary, 2 months after reference period.	Economic indicator. Assessing manpower requirements. Studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, and profits. Measures of economic growth and productive strength.
Secondary sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; and BLS surveys on employment, wages, and prices.	Calendar year.	*Output Per Man-Hour, Labor and Nonlabor Payments, and Prices*—annual statistical table 1–2 months after reference period.	Economic indicator. Studies of relationships between costs and prices.
Secondary sources, such as Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Mines, Interstate Commerce Commission, and trade associations; also data from BLS surveys of employment and wages.	Calendar year.	*Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour, Selected Industries*—annual statistical summary, depending on industry; data reported varies from 4 months to 1 year after reference period. Machine readable data. Indexes for industries newly covered are analyzed in detail in *Monthly Labor Review.*	Economic indicator. Assessing manpower requirements. Studies of labor cost. Effect of technological changes.
Sample of selected types of construction, 100 to 200 projects per year, covering 2,000 to 3,000 contractors and subcontractors. Onsite labor requirements from payrolls of Federally aided projects, interviews with contractors, and other sources. Offsite labor requirements from lists of materials converted to man-hours by use of data from Census of Manufactures and 1958 interindustry relationships.	No regular period.	*Construction Labor Requirements Studies*—irregular; statistical summaries and analysis.	Measure of labor-generating effects of public works programs. Assessing manpower requirements. Guides to countercyclical policies. Market research for construction materials and distribution of costs. Rough estimate of productivity change.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
4. TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES		
Analysis of technological trends in major industries and their effect on employment, skill levels, and training.	Analysis of major impending changes in products, materials, and production methods in selected industries, their present and future uses; and their effect on output, productivity, employment, and occupational requirements.	Forty selected industries; additional industries selected each year.
Major technological innovations that cut across industry lines.	Analysis of major technical innovations in terms of their present usage, potential rate of adoption, industries and occupations affected, and possible manpower adjustment problems.	Selected innovations, such as computers, numerical control of machine tools, process control.
5. INTERNATIONAL LABOR COMPARISONS		
Output per man-hour, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs in foreign countries compared with measures in U.S.	Indexes of output per man-hour, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs for manufacturing. Indexes and absolute measures of output per man-hour and unit labor costs in the iron and steel industry.	All manufacturing, 11 industrial countries. Iron and steel industry, five major producers.
Labor force and unemployment in foreign countries compared with measures in U.S.	Labor force and unemployment data for foreign countries, by selected characteristics, adjusted to U.S. concepts.	Eight industrial countries.
Prices, earnings, industrial disputes, and other economic indicators in foreign countries compared with measures in U.S.	Indexes of consumer and wholesale prices. Indexes of nominal and real earnings of production workers. Number of work stoppages, workers involved, and time lost due to industrial disputes. Average hours worked, family expenditure distributions, and other selected data.	Limited largely to major industrial countries.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Trade and technical publications; government and corporation reports; interviews with industry users, equipment producers, labor, and government experts, visits to trade shows and equipment demonstrations.	Emphasis on changes that will be important in the next 5 to 10 years.	*Technological Trends in Major American Industries*—irregularly; bulletin covers over 40 industries. More detailed industry studies released as completed.	Forecasts of pace of technological change and its prospective effect. Business and government policymaking. Projections of economic growth.
Mail surveys, case studies, trade and technical publications, interviews with producers of equipment, labor and government experts, visits to trade shows, equipment demonstrations.	Emphasis on innovations that will be important in the next 5 to 10 years.	Each study covers a different development.	Forecasts of pace of technological change and its prospective effect. Business and government policymaking. Manpower training programs.
Estimates derived primarily from output, employment, manhours, and compensation data published in foreign and international publications.	Calendar year.	Special reports or *Monthly Labor Review* articles. Irregular.	Evaluation of U.S. competitive position in world trade.
Estimates derived primarily from labor force and unemployment data published in foreign and international publications.	Calendar year.	Special reports or *Monthly Labor Review* articles. Irregular.	Comparison of U.S. and foreign performance in providing jobs.
Statistical data published in foreign and international publications.	Irregular.	Selected data published annually in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*. Special reports or *Monthly Labor Review* articles. Irregular.	Comparative economic indicators.

Productivity and Technology—Continued

List of publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
The Meaning and Measurement of Productivity (Bulletin 1714)	$0.30	1971
Quarterly Review of Productivity, Wages and Prices	Free	Quarterly
Quarterly Review of Productivity and Costs	Free	Quarterly
Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour for Selected Industries, 1939 and 1947–70 (Bulletin 1692)	1.25	1971
Productivity and the Economy (Bulletin 1710)	.50	1971
Technology and Manpower in the Railroad Industry in the 1970's (Bulletin 1717)	1.00	1971
Outlook for Computer Process Control (Bulletin 1658)	.70	1970
Improving Productivity: Labor and Management Approaches (Bulletin 1715)	.45	1971
Labor and Material Requirements for Hospital and Nursing Home Construction (Bulletin 1691)	.60	1971

Occupational Safety and Health Statistics

For many years the Bureau has collected and published national data on work-injury frequency and severity rates, estimates of average days of disability per injury and percent of disabling injuries resulting in death, permanent impairment, and temporary-total disability for employees in American industry. These work-injury statistics represent personal physical and financial losses to workers, as well as losses to industry in time and production, disruption of organization, compensation expense, and the cost of hiring and training replacements.

The Bureau's collection of work-injury data started in 1910 when a continuing series of annual injury rates were compiled for the iron and steel industry; by 1916, 30 industries were covered; by 1952, over 200. More than 600 industries and industry groups in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing were covered in the last BLS sample survey.

All work-injury statistics through 1970 provide a standard of comparison among industries based on concepts in the Bureau's first "American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates (1937)" which became the American National Standards Institute's Z16.1 standard, and the second "American Recommended Practice for Compiling Industrial Accident Causes (1941)" which became the Z16.2 standard. Under the Z16 program, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing have been covered, except for domestic service, agriculture, and rail and air transport. Reports have been classified by industry on the basis of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Coverage includes all classes of employees, except the self-employed. Sample reports under Z16.1 have been collected by mail on a national basis; no State or local breakdown has been made though States cooperating with the Bureau in the program have produced State data.

The Bureau also has collected injury reports since 1960 under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act as amended in 1958. The BLS has conducted special studies on the Z16.2 basis of industries. These studies furnish high work-injury frequency rates in more detail than those in recurring surveys and show the nature and causes of accidents, characteristics of injured workers, and environment in which the injury occurred.

The magnitude of the work-injury problem in American industry led Congress in 1970 to enact the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act under which the Bureau has developed a greatly expanded program of statistics on the cause and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses. The Bureau has responsibility for collecting and analyzing work-injury and illness data through a mandatory recording system which provides a uniform base for about 5 million establishments and 60 million employees in the United States and offshore territories. A system of grants established under the Act assists States in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics.

The Bureau will select a national sample of over 200,000 reports yearly to develop estimates of fatalities, accidents involving lost work days, number of work days lost, and other significant data. Estimates will be available in bulletins and the data will become an integral part of the President's annual report to Congress. The Bureau also has proposed special studies in areas such as accident cause and the economic cost of injuries. States participating in the program will provide State statistics.

A new definition will cover all work-related deaths, injuries, and illnesses other than minor injuries which require only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job. All establishments covered by the Act will be required to maintain records of injuries and illnesses on the new definition beginning July 1, 1971.

The new occupational safety and health statistics program will differ from the former program in several ways:

1. Recordkeeping and reporting of work injury statistics have been made mandatory.
2. The reporting of occupational illnesses will receive greater emphasis.
3. Standards for recording and reporting work injuries and illnesses have been changed drastically, as has the basis for computing incidence rates and other new measures of occupational hazards, so data from old and new programs cannot be compared.
4. The sample of establishments has been enlarged to be more statistically representative of private industry by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), size, and geography. Agriculture will be included with other nonmanufacturing industry.

Data from the new statistical program under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 will be available in the fall of 1972.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. INJURY STATISTICS		
Incidence rates—annual.	Incidence rates in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry categories.	Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries covered by the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.
Injury rates—longshoremen, ship repairmen, and other harbor workers.	Injury-frequency and severity rates by industry, port, and major activity.	Firms employing workers subject to safety provisions of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
Work injury experience in establishments having employees in atomic energy work.	Injury-frequency and severity rates in privately owned and operated establishments in the atomic energy field.	Establishments whose employees spent at least half their time working in the atomic energy field.
2. SPECIAL INDUSTRY STUDIES		
Special studies of work injuries and causes of accidents.	Analyses of injuries, injury rates, types of accidents, cause of accidents, and related socioeconomic effects as they concern industries and workers.	Several studies each year.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Sample of about 60,000 employers in 1971 and more than 200,000 establishments in 1972. Mail survey.	Calendar year.	Publication of data referring to occupational injuries and seven categories of occupational illnesses.	Indication of industries needing safety and health attention. Published incidence rates to be used by employers for comparison.
2,000 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar quarter and year.	Publication of data referring to employment subject to this act is by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.	Guide to safety personnel of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in discharging their safety responsibilities under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Assistance to employers and unions in accident prevention.
200 establishments. Mail survey.	Calendar year.	*Work Injuries in Atomic Energy*—annual bulletin 6 months after end of ref. year.	Indication of overall industrial safety in the private sector of the atomic energy field.
Samples vary, depending on industry covered. Mail survey and field visits.	Calendar year.	*Work Injuries* (special report)—irregular; bulletin 1–2 years after ref. period.	Promotion of safety activities by factory inspectors. Guide to accident prevention.

Occupational Safety and Health Statistics—Continued

List of publications	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Injury Rates by Industry, 1970 (Report 406)	Free	1972
Work Injuries in Atomic Energy, 1970 (Report 411)	Free	1972

[1] The work-injury rates in these reports are based on the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI)Z16.1 standard and not on the recordkeeping definitions established under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Economic Trends and Labor Conditions

The Division of Economic Growth is responsible for medium- and long-range projections by the Bureau. Recently the Bureau published estimates of potential demand, industrial output, and employment in 1980.

The Economic Growth staff is responsible also for major research for the Interagency Economic Growth Project. The Departments of Commerce and Labor and the Office of Management and Budget, under the general guidance of the Council of Economic Advisors, are involved. This research provides a comprehensive and integrated framework for analyzing some of the implications of long-run economic growth for employment and other problems. Projections to 1975 and 1980 have been made and published for about 80 industries. Based on relationships between projections of output and employment and projections of the GNP, consumption, investment, government expenditures, and exports, (interindustry or input-output analysis) this work aids the government in manpower planning and businessmen in developing longterm economic and market forecasts.

In cooperation with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Division has completed and published 1975 projections, taking into account the effects of cutbacks in defense expenditures. Alternative assumptions are projected for the diversion of resources from defense expenditures and any fiscal dividend to nondefense government expenditures, personal consumption expenditures, and capital investment. Techniques of the Interagency Economic Growth Project are used also to estimate the employment effects of consumption, exports, and investment, and manpower implications of possible changes in selected government programs.

The Division of Economic Studies monitors the general condition of the economy; provides special current reports, charts, and tabulations; assesses the short-term economic outlook; develops social indicators related to employment and earnings; and conducts studies of family structure, work, and income.

Shortrun assessments and analyses of economic developments are made regularly for top policy-making units of the government. A quarterly review of current price, wage, and productivity data is published.

This division represents the Bureau in a government-wide program to produce social indicators. Specialized research on the social aspects of employment and earnings is conducted to measure the quality of the social environment and some social aspects of governmental policies.

Data from the Current Population Survey and other sources are cross-tabulated to provide detailed information on households and on the personal, social, economic, and occupational characteristics of select groups of people. This information is used to develop social indicators and evaluate proposed or ongoing governmental programs, such as manpower training in relation to the Family Assistance Plan.

PROGRAM	DATA AVAILABLE	COVERAGE
1. ECONOMIC GROWTH STUDIES		
Medium- and long-range projections of U.S. economic growth and distribution of demand sectors.	Projections of aggregate components of about 80 industry groups under alternative assumptions for basic economic variables (labor force, unemployment, productivity, etc.). Industry projections include final demand (consumers, government, investment, net exports), output, and employment. Projected input-output tables including inter-industry employment tables.	Total U.S. economy and major sectors and industries.
Analytical studies of impact of economic changes on employment.	Major U.S. Government source of information on the employment implications of economic change, using the Department of Commerce study of interindustry relationships in the economy. Direct and indirect employment in each industry group (80 industries) in the economy per billion dollars of total final demand or for particular types of final demand.	Direct and indirect industry employment for selected years per billion dollars of final demand or for particular types of final demand (e.g., defense, exports).
2. ECONOMIC STUDIES		
Assessment and report on the short-range economic outlook.	Analysis of recent and near-term economic developments.	United States.
	Data on the Black American. Reports on other studies will be released as completed.	Selected segments of the U.S. population.

SOURCE OF DATA	REFERENCE PERIOD	PUBLICATIONS	USES
Secondary source data on labor force, employment, hours of work, production, productivity, expenditures (consumers, government, business investment, net exports), inter-industry relationships, capital-output relationships, etc.	1970, 1975 and 1980.	Projections for 1970, 1975, and 1980 published.	Framework for analyzing future problems of manpower utilization. Basis for developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry.
Input-output tables for 1958 and 1963, published by Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce; industry employment output ratios, developed by Division of Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Periodic.	*Economic Growth Studies.*	Evaluating the effect on employment of consumer expenditures, construction programs (see above), foreign trade, investment, and changes in the level and pattern of expenditures.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and other Government economic statistics.	Recent months.	Analyses often are published in the *Monthly Labor Review*. Quarterly report and monthly chartbook on prices, wages, and productivity also are released.	Government economic policymaking.
Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Current.	*Chartbook on the Black American*. Publications on other topics will be published as completed.	Indicator of the quality of the social environment to spot social problems and evaluate the effect of Government programs.

Economic Trends and Labor Conditions—Continued

List of publications

Economic Growth	*Price*	*Date of issue*
Capital Flow Matrix, 1958 (Bulletin 1601)	$0.70	1968
Patterns of U.S. Economic Growth (Bulletin 1672)	1.25	1970
The U.S. Economy in 1980 (Bulletin 1673)	.60	1970
Projections of the Post-Vietnam Economy, 1975 (Bulletin 1733)	.45	1972
Economic Studies		
Changes in Urban America (Report 353)	Free	1969
The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969 (Report 375) Published jointly with Department of Commerce	1.00	1971
Black Americans, a chartbook (Bulletin 1699)	1.25	1971
Black Americans: A Decade of Occupational Change (Bulletin 1731)	.40	1972

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [5]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
ALABAMA			X	X							
Birmingham	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Dothan		Y									
Huntsville	X		X								
Mobile		X*	X	X		X		C			
Montgomery		X	X					C			
Tuscaloosa			X								
ALASKA		X	X	X		X					
Anchorage									Y	Y	Y
Fairbanks									Y	Y	
Juneau									C	C	
Ketchikan									Y	Y	
ARIZONA			X	X		X					
Phoenix	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Tuscon		X	X	X							
ARKANSAS			X	X		X					
Fayetteville (Washington County)			Y								
Fort Smith (Ark. and Okla.)		X	X	X		X					
Little Rock–North Little Rock	X		X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
Pine Bluff		X	X	X		X					
CALIFORNIA			X	X							
Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove	X*		X	X							
Bakersfield		X	X	X					U		U
Fresno			X	X			C				
Los Angeles–Long Beach	X*		X	X			C–1	C–1	U	U	U
Modesto–Turlock			X	X							
Oxnard–Ventura		X	X	X							
Sacramento		X	X	X			C				
Salinas Monterey			X	X							
San Bernardino–Riverside–Ontario	X		X	X							
San Diego	X		X	X			C	C	U	U	U
San Francisco–Oakland	X		X	X			C–2	C–2	U	U	U
San Jose	X		X	X							
Santa Barbara		X	X	X							
Santa Rosa			X	X							
Stockton		X	X	X							
Vallejo–Napa		X	X	X							
COLORADO			X	X		X					
Colorado Springs		X									
Denver	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U		U
Pueblo		X									
CONNECTICUT			X	X		X					
Bridgeport		X*	X	X				C	U		U
Hartford			X	X		X					
New Britain			X	X			C	C			
New Haven	X		X	X							
New London–Groton–Norwich		X									
Norwalk		X*									
Stamford		X*	X	X							
Waterbury	X		X	X							
DELAWARE			X	X		X					
Wilmington (Del., N.J., and Md.)		Y	X	X		X		C			

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [5]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			X								
Washington (D.C., Md., and Va.)	X		X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
FLORIDA			X	X		X					
Brevard County		Y									
Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood	X*		X	X		X					
Jacksonville	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Miami	X		X	X	X	X		C			
Orlando		X	X	X		X			U		U
Panama City		Y									
Pensacola		X*	X	X		X					
Tampa–St. Petersburg	X		X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
West Palm Beach	X*		X	X		X					
GEORGIA			X	X		X					
Albany		X									
Atlanta	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Augusta (Ga. and S.C.)		X	X								
Columbus (Ga. and Ala.)		X	X								
Macon		X	X								
Savanah	X		X	X				C			
HAWAII			X	X		X					
Honolulu			X	X					U	U	U
IDAHO			X	X	X						
Boise City	X		X					C			
ILLINOIS			X	X							
Champaign–Urbana									U		U
Chicago	C–X		X	X		X	C	C			
Chicago, Ill.–Northwestern Indiana SCA			X						U	U	U
Peoria			X	X			C	C			
Rockford	X		X	X							
INDIANA			X	X		X					
Crane		Y									
Evansville (Ind. and Ky.)			X				C	C			
Fort Wayne			X								
Gary–Hammond–East Chicago			X								
Indianapolis	X		X	X		X	C	C	U		U
Muncie			X								
South Bend	X		X				C	C			
Terre Haute			X								
IOWA			X	X		X					
Cedar Rapids			X	X	X	X			U		U
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline (Iowa and Ill.)	X		X	X				C			
Des Moines	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Dubuque			X	X							
Sioux City (Iowa and Nebr.)			X	X							
Waterloo	X		X	X							
KANSAS			X	X		X					
Topeka		X	X	X		X	C				
Wichita	X		X	X	X	X		C	U		U

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [5]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
KENTUCKY			X	X		X					
Lexington		Y	X								
Louisville (Ky. and Ind.)	X		X	X		X	C	C			
LOUISIANA			X	X							
Baton Rouge		X	X	X					U		U
Lake Charles			X								
Monroe			X								
New Orleans	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Shreveport		X	X	X			C	C			
MAINE			X	X		X					
Lewiston–Auburn			X	X							
Northeastern Maine		Y									
Portland	X		X	X		X		C	U		U
MARYLAND			X	X		X					
Baltimore	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Frederick–Hagerstown (Md., Pa., and W. Va.)		Y									
Hagerstown		Y									
Lower Eastern Shore (Md., and Va.)		Y									
MASSACHUSETTS			X	X		X					
Boston	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Brockton			X	X							
Fall River (Mass. and R.I.)			X	X							
Fitchbury–Leominster		X									
Lawrence–Haverhill (Mass. and N.H.)	X		X	X							
Lowell			X	X							
New Bedford			X	X							
Springfield–Chicopee–Holyoke (Mass. and Conn.)		X	X	X			C–1	C–1			
Worcester	X		X	X				C			
MICHIGAN			X	X		X					
Alpena–Standish–Tawas City		Y									
Ann Arbor			X	X							
Battle Creek			Y	Y							
Bay City			X	X							
Detroit	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Flint			X	X							
Grand Rapids			X	X			C	C			
Jackson			X	X							
Kalamazoo			X	X							
Lansing			X	X				C			
Marquette–Escanaba–Sault Ste. Marie		Y									
Muskegon–Muskegon Heights	X		X	X							
Saginaw			X	X							
MINNESOTA			X	X		X					
Duluth–Superior (Minn. and Wis.)		X	Y	Y				C–1			
Minneapolis–St. Paul	X		X	X	X	X	C	C–2	U	U	U
MISSISSIPPI			X	X							
Biloxi, Gulfport, and Pascagoula		Y									
Jackson	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Meridian		Y									

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [5]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—trades, quarterly Seven major building	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
MISSOURI			X	X		X					
Kansas City (Mo. and Kans.)	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
St. Joseph			X	X							
St. Louis (Mo. and Ill.)	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Springfield			X	X							
MONTANA			X	X		X					
Billings			X								
Butte								C			
Great Falls		X	X								
NEBRASKA			X	X		X					
Lincoln			X	X							
Omaha (Nebr. and Iowa)	X		X	X			C	C			
NEVADA			X	X		X					
Las Vegas		Y	Y	Y				C	U		
Reno		X	X								
NEW HAMPSHIRE			X	X		X					
Manchester	X		X	X				C			
Portsmouth		Y									
NEW JERSEY			X	X							
Atlantic City		X	X	X							
Camden			Y	Y		Y					
Jersey City	X*		X	X	X	X					
Long Beach		Y									
Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties		Y									
Newark	X*		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Patterson–Clifton–Passaic	X		X	X	X	X			U		
Perth Amboy (Middlesex–Somerset Cos.)			Y	Y	Y	Y					
Trenton	X		X	X		X	C	C			
NEW MEXICO			X	X							
Albuquerque	X		X	X			C	C			
Santa Fe								C			
NEW YORK			X	X		X					
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	X		X	X	X	X		C–1			
Binghamton (N.Y. and Pa.)	Y		X	X		X					
Buffalo	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Elmira (Chemung County)			Y	Y		Y					
Monroe County			Y	Y		Y					
Nassau–Suffolk Counties	Y		Y	Y		Y					
New York	C–X		C–X	C–X	X	C–X	C	C	U		
New York–Northeastern New Jersey SCA			X	X						U	U
Northeastern New Jersey									U		
Rochester	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Rockland County	Y*		Y	Y							
Syracuse	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Utica–Rome	X		X	X		X					
Westchester County	Y*		Y	Y		Y					

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [5]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
NORTH CAROLINA			X	X		X					
Asheville		X	X	X							
Charlotte	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Durham	X								U		U
Fayetteville		Y									
Greensboro–Winston Salem–High Point		X	X	X	X	X					
Raleigh	X		X	X				C			
NORTH DAKOTA			X	X		X					
Fargo–Moorhead (N. Dak. and Minn.)		X	X	X		X		C–1			
OHIO			X	X		X					
Akron	X		X	X		X					
Canton	X		X	X		X					
Cincinnati (Ohio, Ky. and Ind.)	X		X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Cleveland	X		X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Columbus	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Dayton	X		X	X		X	C	C	U		U
Toledo (Ohio and Mich.)	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Youngstown–Warren	X		X	X		X		C–1			
OKLAHOMA			X	X		X					
Oklahoma City	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Tulsa			X	X		X	C	C			
OREGON			X	X		X					
Eugene		X	X	X							
Portland (Oreg. and Wash.)	X		X	X	X	X	C	C		U	
Salem			X								
PENNSYLVANIA			X	X							
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton (Pa. and N.J.)	X		X	X		X					
Altoona			X	X		X					
Delaware Valley			Y	Y							
Erie			X	X		X	C	C			
Harrisburg		Y	X	X		X					
Johnstown			X	X		X					
Lancaster			X	X		X			U		U
Philadelphia (Pa. and N.J.)	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Pittsburgh	X		X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Reading			X	X		X		C			
Scranton	X		X	X		X	C	C		U	
Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton			X	X		X					
York	X		X	X		X		C			
RHODE ISLAND			X	X		X					
Providence–Pawtucket–Warwick (R.I. and Mass.)	X		X	X	X	X	C–1	C–1			
SOUTH CAROLINA			X	X							
Charleston		X	X	X				C			
Columbia			X					C			
Greenville	X		X	X		X					
SOUTH DAKOTA			X	X		X					
Sioux Falls	X		X	X		X		C			

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [6]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets [10] (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
TENNESSEE			X	X							
Chattanooga (Tenn. and Ga.)	X		X	X				C			
Clarksville and Hopkinsville (Tenn. and Ky.)		Y									
Knoxville		[illegible]	Y	Y			C	C			
Memphis (Tenn. and Ark.)	X		X	X		X	C	C			
Nashville		Y	X	X				C	U		U
TEXAS			X	X							
Amarillo		X	X	X							
Austin		X	X	X					U		U
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	X		X	X							
Corpus Christi			X	X							
Dallas	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
El Paso		X	X	X				C			
Fort Worth	X		X	X							
Galveston–Texas City			X	X							
Houston	X		X	X	X	X	C	C	U	U	U
Laredo		X									
Lubbock	X		X	X							
Midland	X*										
Odessa	X*										
San Antonio	X		X	X			C	C			
Waco			X	X							
Wichita Falls		X	X	X							
UTAH			X	X		X					
Ogden		X									
Salt Lake City	X		Y	Y	Y	Y	C	C			
VERMONT			X	X		X					
Burlington	Y		Y	Y		Y		C	C		
Springfield			Y	Y		Y					
VIRGINIA			X	X		X					
Lynchburg			X	X							
Newport News–Hampton	X*		X								
Norfolk–Portsmouth	X*		X	X			C–1	C–1			
Northern Virginia			Y								
Richmond	X		X	X	X	X	C	C			
Roanoke			X	X							
WASHINGTON			X	X							
Seattle–Everett	X		X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Spokane	X		X	X			C	C			
Tacoma		X	X	X							
WEST VIRGINIA			X	X							
Charleston	X		X	X		X		C			
Huntington–Ashland (W. Va., Ky. and Ohio)			X	X							
Wheeling (W. Va. and Ohio)			X	X							

See footnotes at end of table.

State and Area Data Available From BLS [1]—Continued

State and area [2]	Area wage surveys [3]	Area wage surveys (limited [4])	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls [5]	Hours and earnings [5]	Job openings [6]	Labor turnover [6]	Union wage scales [7]	Union wage scales—Seven major building trades, quarterly	Consumer expenditure studies [8]	Consumer price index [9]	Family budgets (autumn 1966, spring 1967, spring 1969, and est. spring 1970)
WISCONSIN			X	X		X					
Green Bay	X		X	X					U		U
Kenosha			X	X							
La Crosse			X	X							
Madison			X	X			C	C			
Milwaukee	X		X	X		X	C	C	U	U	U
Racine			X	X							
WYOMING			X	X		X					
Casper (Natrona County)			Y	Y							
Cheyenne (Laramie County)		Y	Y	Y				C			

FOOTNOTES

[1] Table shows the State and local areas for which data are available from the major BLS programs. The following programs not shown in the table also present area data:
Work Stoppages: Annual summary presents data by State and for each metropolitan area that had five or more work stoppages during the year.
Current Wage Developments: Area in which wage developments occur are identified, but no area totals or averages are presented.

For many programs, additional data are available from the Regional Offices or from Cooperating State Agencies. (See inside back cover for Regional Office addresses. Information on data available and addresses of State Agencies can be obtained from Regional Offices.)

[2] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, unless otherwise indicated. Symbols in program columns indicate data are available as follows:

X—Entire area (State, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Standard Consolidated Area).

U—Urban part of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Standard Consolidated Area.

C—City only (For multicity areas, the C will be followed by a digit designating the number of separate cities for which data are available.)

Y—Any area other than a standard area but larger than central city.

•— (or bracket) —Two or more areas combined.

[3] City wage indexes for selected occupations also included. Separate reports available for each area indicated.

[4] These studies provide area-wide data only and are more limited in scope, job coverage, and supplementary benefits than the regular area wage surveys.

[5] State and area employment, classified by industry division, and gross weekly hours and earnings for production and related workers in manufacturing published monthly in *Employment and Earnings:* annual averages in greater industry detail, in *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas.* Monthly estimates in detail available from Regional Offices and Cooperating State Agencies.

[6] Monthly job openings and labor turnover rates for manufacturing published in *Employment and Earnings.* Monthly estimates, annual averages, and historical data available in greater detail from Regional Offices and Cooperating State Agencies.

[7] Separate annual reports are available for each of four industries: Building trades, printing, local transit, and local trucking. Separate city listings available from Regional Offices.

[8] Survey data for most cities refer to 1960 and/or 1961; Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska, and Cincinnati, Ohio, 1959; Las Vegas, Nev., 1962; San Diego, Calif.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.; Houston, Tex.; and Milwaukee, Wis., 1963. Data also available for the following small cities: For 1960—Griffin, Ga.; LaSalle, Ill.; Reserve, La.; Niles, Mich.; Owatonna, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Gallup, N. Mex.; Kingston, N.Y.; Devils Lake, N. Dak.; Findlay, Ohio; Klamath Falls, Oreg.; Lewiston, Pa.; Union, S.C.; Cleveland, Tenn.; McAllen, Tex.; for 1961—Florence, Ala.; Eureka, Calif.; Sebring, Fla.; Logansport, Ind.; Manhattan, Kans.; Athol and Southbridge, Mass.; Crookston, Minn.; Millville, N. J.; Cambridge, Ohio; Mangum and Okmulgee, Okla.; Gainesville, Tex.; Orem, Utah; Martinsville, Va.; Menasha, Wis.

[9] All-items index and indexes for major groups and subgroups of items; food and fuel indexes monthly, other groups monthly in five largest cities, quarterly in others except for Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan, Alaska, which are annual for all items.

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☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1972 O—463-633

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